

about thirty-five from the right wing under command of Lieutenant Perkins (Company F), and thirty-five from the left wing under command of Sergeant-Major Kenan, who had been appointed by the brigade commander, June 10, a Junior-Second Lieutenant. On June 13 the 2d Corps was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., arriving there on the 18th, and in the afternoon the sharpshooters engaged those of the enemy. The withdrawal of the enemy during the night was promptly discovered, and the sharpshooters marching at the head of the division in pursuit overtook their rear guard at Liberty, when another skirmish ensued, and again at Buford's Gap on the afternoon of the 20th. The pursuit was continued on the 21st through Salem, Va., where another skirmish took place. On the 22d the troops rested at Salem, and resumed the march on the 23d in the direction of the Potomac river, reaching Staunton early on the morning of the 27th; remained there till the next morning, and then marched to Harper's Ferry, which was reached on the morning of July 4. Here the Corps of Division Sharpshooters captured Bolivar Heights about 10 A. M., and about 8 P. M. drove the enemy from Harper's Ferry across the river to Maryland Heights. On the 5th the 43d occupied Harper's Ferry, relieving the sharpshooters. Skirmishing continued most of the day. On the 6th the Corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and engaged the enemy in the rear of Maryland Heights, the battle continuing nearly all day. On the 7th they moved through Crampton's Gap towards Frederick, and after frequent skirmishing reached Frederick on the morning of the 9th, where General Lew Wallace's

Division of Union troops was strongly posted on the eastern bank of the Monocacy river. After a stubborn fight the enemy were driven from the field, with the loss of a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 10th they moved in the direction of Washington City, and, after a hard march in extremely hot weather and over a dusty road, arrived in front of Fort Stevens about noon of the 11th, within sight of the dome of the Federal Capitol. After some skirmishing, a more general engagement was brought on later in the day. The Corps of sharpshooters attacked the enemy and drove them from their position, and the sharpshooters were in turn repulsed; then Rodes's Division moved forward and regained the position. There was considerable loss on both sides. Information having been received that two additional Corps had arrived at Washington City from the Army of the Potomac, a further advance of Early's troops was not made, and they were withdrawn on the night of the 12th, and recrossed the Potomac on the 14th near Leesburg, Va. The movement into Maryland was probably made to create a diversion in favor of operations around Richmond.

Thus, within thirty days the army of which the 43d composed a part had marched about five hundred miles and taken part in not less than twelve battles and skirmishes, in most of which the enemy were defeated with severe losses.

The troops then moved towards the Valley of Virginia, and crossed the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap on the 17th of July, the Union troops slowly following and an additional force threatening the flank of